FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, August 8-5 P. M. The gold market was feverish and active before ning of the board this morning, following which the earliest sales were made at 147%, and from this point there was an advance to 147%. A quick reaction to 146% succeeded, however, and at three o'clock the transactions were at 147% a 147%. Subsequently there was a good demand, both to cover "shorts" and on speculation for a rise, but the lead-ing bears operated with considerable boldness, and the latest price on the street was 147. There was a moderately active borrowing demand for coin and doans were made "nat" and at rates varying from one to four per cent per annum. The Sub-Treasury disbursed \$34,000 in coin as payment of interest dur-

Liverpool-		Bremen-	
Gold bars	\$47,000	Foreign silver.	\$1,200
Hamburg-		Havana-	
Gold and sil-		Spanish doub-	
ver bars	78,260	loons	207,000
Gold and sil-	17 CE15511	Havre-	
ver com	18,240	Silver bars	245,230
Buenos Ayres-	(TOTAL TOTAL)	Foreign gold.	22,200
Spanish doub-		Liverpool-	
loons	6,240	Am. gold	
Liverpool-	The same of the same	Gold bars	
Am. gold	1,000,000	British gold	24, 447
St. Thomas—		Liverpool-	Trans-
Am. gold	15,000	Gold bars	77,000

Total since January 1, 1868. \$62,534,689 The daily range of the gold market during the

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	145%	145
Tuesday		145%
Wednesday	14834	147
Thursday		14834
Friday		14734
Saturday		14834
Money was your same at 0 a		

supply being in excess of the demand. The statement of the associated banks of this city for the week ending to-day shows an increase of \$413,487 in legal tender notes, \$3,611,625 in deposits, \$4,281,690 in specie and \$444,129 in ioans. The circulation has decreased \$117,069. The totals of the last two statements are as subjoined:—

	August 1.	August 8
Loans	\$279,311,657	\$279,755,786
Specie	20,502,737	24,784,427
Circulation	33,957,305	34,074,374
Deposits		231,716,493
Legal tenders	73,638,061	74,051,548

The advance in five-twenties in London to 71% strengthened the market for exportable bonds, while the preponderance of buyers over sellers among the outside public imparted firmness to the home bonds. At the close the following quotations were current, the market being at the time firm for all the issue of government securities:-Registered, 1881, 115 % a 115%; coupon, 1881, 115% a 116; 5-20's, registered. 1862, 109% a 109%; 5-20's, coupon, 1862, 114% a 114%; do., 1864, 110% a 111; do., 1865, 112% a 112%; do., 1865, January and July, 108% a 108%; do., 1867, 108% a 108%; do., 1868, 108% a 109; 10-40's, registered, 105% a 105 %; 10-40's, coupon, 109 % a 109 %; September compounds, 1965, 118%; October do., 118.

At the ten o'clock open board the stock market was dull and barely steady, and New York Central sold at 130% a 131; Erie, 58% a 58%; Reading, 91%; Hudson River, 137½; Michigan Southern, 86½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Cleveland and Toledo, 102; Rock Island, 111%; Northwestern, 82% a 82%; do. preferred, 82; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 75; Fort Wayne, 109%; Ohio and Mississippi, 29% a 20%; Pacific Mail, 102% a 102%. At the first regular board there was a very light volume of business transacted, and Cleveland and Pittsburg closed % higher than at the same time yesterday, and Pacific Mail 1/2. while Ohio and Mississippi was 1/2 lower, and Tennessee sixes, ex-coupon, ½. Government securities were firm and the five-twenties of 1862 showed an advance of 1/4. At the open board at one o'clock the market was slightly higher, and New York Central sold at 1307/4; Erie, 59; Reading, 92; Michigan Southern, 86%; Rock Island, 111% a 111%; Northwestern, 82% a 82%; do. preferred, 81%; Fort Wayne, 109%; lo and Mississippi, 29%; Pacific Mail, 103 a 103%. There was no later session of either the regular or the open board, but business was continued in the lower all until half-past three, and afterwards on the street until half-past five. The main feature during the inder speculative operations directed against the 'short' interest in the stock. The closing quotaing:-New York Central, 129% a 130; Eric, 58% a 58%; Reading, 91% a 91%; Michigan Southern, 85% a 86; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88 % a 88%; Rock Island, 111% a 111%; Northwestern, 81% a 82; do. preferred, 81% a 81%; Fort Wayne, 109 a 109%; Ohio and Mis sippi, 29% a 29%; Pacific Mail, 104% a 104%; Western Union Telegraph, 34 % a 34%.

ing the forenoon, and later in the day there were no transactions. At the close' bankers' bills on England at sixty days were quoted at 109% a 110; a three days, 109% a 110%; commercial bills, 108% a 109. Bankers' bills on Paris at sixty days, 5.17% a

Consols and American securities were quoted thus in London to-day and on the previous dates men-

Consols 94%	94% 8 94%	933
Five-twenties 72%	72 a —	713
Illinois Central 95%	94% a -	923
Erie 43%	43% a	873
A comparison of the state	ements of the p	ublic debt
dated June 1 and August 1	respectively,	shows tha
the following changes has	ve taken place	since th

date first mentioned:-

With respect to the unexplained disappearance of Mr. Strong, formerly of the firm of Strong & Hibbard, stock brokers, Broad street, to which we have already referred, we quote the following:—

already referred, we quote the following:—
It appears that on Tuesday he drew on his account at the National Mechanics' Banking Association \$53,800, of which amount he deposited \$35,000 at the Park Bank to the credit of his son-in-law, a resident of Syracuse. He also gave his brother-in-law a check for \$7,100 and purchased gold to the amount of \$5,000, which he is supposed to have taken with him. The Mechanics' Banking Association can in no event lose over \$12,000, and it is probable they will sustain no loss. Mr. Strong had a high reputation and good credit in Wall street, and by those who best knew him doubts of his sanity are entertained. The open board of brokers, of which he was a prominent member, held an executive session to-day at one o'clock, but only preliminary action was taken in the case.

A Cincinnati journal of Thursday remarks:—

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A Cincinnati journal of Thursday remarks:—
The demand for money continues to improve, and although it is still quite freely met, there is not that pressure of capital which existed last week and the week before. Rates of interest are more uniformly sustained at 8 a 9 per cent in bank and 10 per cent in the open market for first class paper. There is more activity in financial business generally, deposits and checking are increasing, while currency is moving to the country for the purchase of wheat, faxseed and other produce. In all of this there are signs of a beginning of the fall trade, but the increase will be gradual and it will not probably be very brisk for some weeks.

A weeky commercial paper of this city contains the following in relation to the cotton movement:

By special telegrams received from each of the Bouthern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, August 7. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the last seven days have reached 636 bales (against 1,457 bales last week, 2,214 bales the previous week and 3,335 bales three weeks since), making the aggregate receipts since September 1, 1867, up to this date, including the returns by telegraph tonight, 2,182,855 bales, against 1,855,676 bales for the same period in 1866-7, being an excess this season over last season of 327,179 bales.

The exports for the week ending to-night reach a total of 1,146 bales, all of which were sent to Great Britain, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are reduced to 69,714 bales. Compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 3,393 bales, so that the former increase in the total shipments since Bousember 1, 1867, as compared with the same period

of the previous year, is now reduced to about 104,000 bales, while the stocks to-night are 42,030 bales less than they were at this time a year ago.

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SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, August S—10:15 A. M.

Solid US S., 500, c., 402. 1144; 40:000 US 5-20, c. 00. 475. 1044.
40:000 do. ... 1145. 40:000 US 5-20, c. 00. 475. 1044.
40:000 do. ... 1145. 40:000 US 5-20, c. 00. 475. 1044.
40:000 US S., 500, c., 501. 1145. 20:000 US S., 10-40, cou. 1145. 40:000 US S., 10-40, cou. 1145. 40:000 US S., 20:00 US S., 10-40, cou. 1150 US S., 50. 20. c., 501. 1104. 20:000 US S., 10-40, cou. 1150 US S., 50. c., 501. 1104. 20:000 US S., 10-40, cou. 1150 US S., 50. c., 501. 1104. 20:000 US S., 10-40, cou. 1150 US S., 50. c., 501. 1124. 20:000 US S., 10-40, cou. 1150 US S., 50. c., 501. 1104. 20:000 US S., 10-40, cou. 1150 US S., 50. c., 501. 1104. 20:000 US S., 10-40, cou. 1150 US S., 50. c., 501. 1104. 20:000 US S., 10-40, cou. 1150 US S., 10-40, cou. 1150

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MAINE.

General Logan at Bath-He Analyzes the Convention and Denounces Them as Rebels—Andrew Johnson Never Told a Truth.

BATH, August 7, 1869.

Last night an immense crowd assembled to listen to General John A. Logan on the situation. The building was crowded to overflowing, and thousands turned away disappointed. The proceedings were opened by a local celebrity, General F. B. Sewell, who did credit to the Presidential question, as he views it from a radical standpoint. Then came Logan, who was greeted by an applause that seemed to shake the hall to its foundation. He opened in a very tame style, but in a few minutes he showed himself to be the very embodiment of flery enthusi-asm. He of course assailed the democratic party, and gave as an example of its loyalty Horatio Seymour. He declared that he did not care for Seymour. He declared that he did not care for "piatform;" if the democratic party should adopt the republican platform he should not care; but after reading it he asked who was the endorser of the democratic platform but Seymour. He had read it over three or four times, and he did not see as it differed materially from that of 1884. Every time they could add a few votes they would change it a little. The republican party taxed the people because they could not help it, and it was to pay the national debt incurred by the copperheads at the North and their friends at the South, and "Should they trust them again;" he asked. If they did the rebels at the South would shake hands with those at the North, and forgive them for not assisting to fight against the flag, and those at the North would forgive those at the South for making war against them.

He did not want that every democrat should think

them.

He did not want that every democrat should think
that he was styling them all rebels. Heaven forbid.
But he had never seen a rebel who was not a demo-

But he had never seen a rebel who was not a democrat.

As to the New York Convention, he would ask who was there? In the gallery on one side there were copperheads, on the other democrats, while in the body of Tammany Hall there were the pure and undefied democrats, the rebels. There was one man there named William that he did not know what to call—not a rebel, for rebel he was not; not a democrat for democrat he was not. What then should he call—int; for his name was William, and William was a colored gentleman and the only spark of loyalty in the house. Thus they had to steal one of ours to represent loyalty. The democracy had a great time to choose a candidate, but at last found one to suit them.

There was one whom they ought to have chosen, but did not—one who was never known to tell the truth. He did not mean that he ever falsified intentionally; but with regard to the affairs of the nation he was never known to tell the truth. That man was Andrew Johnson. (Hisses.) The democrats had said that Grant was a good soldier but no statesman—a man of no intelligence—and he had perused a paper in which he was called a fool. It was all very well to talk thus; but if he was a fool it was a pity they did not have two fools, so that if one died the other might live and the country be at peace. If this man Grant was what they styled him—and he had fought more than a hundred battles without losing one—then God must be on his side; and if God was with him the democrats had not better try to match him. There was one whom they ought to have chosen

The General said much more of the same sort, and The General said much more of the same sort, and was cheered vociferously throughout. He leaves to-day for Augusta, where he will address the radicals under the auspices of the Grand Army. Considerable spirit has been thrown into the campaign in Maine, and the republicans are confident of a brilliant victory for their cause.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Wade Hampton, Hon. W. H. Hilliard, Jas. B. Campbell on the Situation.

A great democratic gathering took place at Aiken. A great democratic gathering took place at Alken, S. C., on the 4th. The meeting was addressed by a number of distinguished Southern gentlemen, as well as by a couple of democratic negroes. A letter was also read from James B. Campbell, of Charleston. The proceedings closed with a feast and a small riot, caused by an attempt of some radical

Speech of General Hampton.

Speech of General Hampton.

Ladies and Gentlemen—If any one thing can stirmy heart more profoundly than another it is the reception which I have met with here and over the whole State. When, after the bitter storm through which we have passed, I come back to my own native land and see again the men who stood shoulder to shoulder with me in the fight, and extending to me a welcome while they tell me that they believe that I have striven to do my duty, I feel deeply grateful, as does the tempest tossed mariner who, having eacaped shipwreck, enters at last the haven of safety. The endeavor to do my duty was the motive that carried me through the years of strife that have passed. I believed when the State called her sons to war it was the duty of every citizen to respond, and I answered promptly to the the call. So, likewise when the State gave the order to sheath the sword, I obeyed the command. I am now fighting for her cause and her interests in peace, as I fought for them in war; and, fellow citizens, in my opinion, grave as was the struggle in which we weie then engaged, and terrific as have been the consequences to us in many places, the interests involved in the contest in which we are now engaged are even more momentous. I believe that upon the success of the cause depends the life or death of the constitution, and that if we are successful we can re-establish the government of the constitution and Union. But if we fail, if the democratic party fails, then, in my opinion, we shall see the great republic of Washington go down into that grave which has closed over so many of its predecessors. I believe that it is the duty of every man to strike again for his altar, fireside and country.

Mr. Hampton then alluded to the part taken by him in the late democratic convention, and commented on the platform as follows:—

Mr. Hampton then aliaded to the part taken by him in the late democratic convention, and commented on the platform as follows:—

What, gentlemen, is that platform, and what are those principles? We declared that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. Unconstitutional, because they subverted the free government under which we lived, and in this Union, founded en the consent of the governed, subjected ten Btates to the power of the bayonet; because they stripped the chief magistrate of his legal authority, and on important questions had deprived the Supreme Court of its rightful jurisdiction, had threatened to strip the court of all the power. When that court had decided that these acts were unconstitutional. Congress interfered, extended its hand and would not allow the decision to be declared until after the Presidential election. We of the South had not done more than to say that their acts were unconstitutional, had asked for a decree of the Supreme Court, and were prepared to submit in good faith, had the decision being adverse to our cause. We declared the reconstruction acts revolutionary, because they prevolutionized the government of the country, because they had placed ten States under a military despotism, because they threatened the subversion of the supreme judicial tribunal of the land, and because the party now in power in Congress intended through them to retain by force what they had acquired by frauds. Will not the radical party which proposes to seize the government meet us with the base and bold imposition of charging us with being revolutionary? No later than yesterday I saw that the radical press had denounced me as a rebei and revolutionist on account of something I had said. Now I defy them to put their faiger on one word or a single place in which I have said anything that can be so construed. I said in Charleston that the plank denouncing the reconstruction acts as unconstitutional, revintionary and void, was one which we had put there; and I say so again.

wish to disabuse the minds of people here and of my friends at the North.

The General concluded with the annexed appeal to the colored people.—

I now want to say a few words to the colored people, of whom I am glad to see many here. I believe, and I have told them that, if the interests of the white man are at stake theirs are even more in jeopardy. If the worst comes to the worst the white man can gather his household gods and carry his sorrow and his suffering to another land; but before the black man can go away he must make money enough. Even then there is no place in which he would be treated as well as he is here. If he goes to the North or Northwest he will be heet as an enemy. I assert, and I have before this expressed, my willingness to grant more rights to the colored people than any Northern State has shown a willingness to grant in the recent elections. I feel that the interests of the black men and the white men of the South are bound up together. I feel that the black men are Southern men; that we were born upon the same soil and that we have lived our past lives together. I know that as the white man prospers so will the black man prosper. I know that if the white men become poor and broke a down the black men will share the same fate. The radicals have made them many promises, but when they had got what they wanted they allowed the colored people to whistie down the white menoil of the South and yourselves you will so in find that you have no friends at all. The white men will bring other white men into the country who will work cheaper than the colored man. In a few years they will have occupied every foot of ground where you now dwell. They will be hired to the owners of the land, and gradually, but peacefully and surely, they will spread oyer the country, who will work cheaper than the colored man. It is the law of God, and it will be so as sure as there is a God in Heaven. I believe that the colored man can do great good in this country. We know him and he knows us. We recognize his freedo

speech of the Hon. W. H. Hilliard, of Augusta.

Frilow Citizens:—I did not expect to speak to you this morning, but I cannot refuse when the banner is flaunting the air which bears the names of that parly with which are identified the greatest glories of our country. I speak under the flaw which irst waved in New York, and now, like the flery cross of old, is passing through the country calling upon all good men and true to strive to carry it on to victory. Hitherto in our party politics men have been striving for the sway of the country, for place and for proper power. The old line between whigs and democrats is well known, but the defeated party was always sure that at least the country was safe. Now we have no mere party contest. Our struggle now is for constitutional liberty itself, the last struggle that may ever be made on this continent if we go down in the fight.

The Confederate banner, my friends, is no longer seen on earth. It has been laid aside smid regrets and tears, but it has not been buried. It will never be litted up again in hostile demonstration, but it belongs to history and the people who have garnered it in their hears, never to be forgotten while aught by men is reverenced or loved. This we now speak of not with a sectional spirit, but because while the North is strong and prosperous the South has been and is under the ban, and if we loved our State well in the day of her prosperity we love her better still in the hour of her adversity. In the South the spirit of freedom has never died, and henceforth, while we may establish new relations, we will never surrender an attachment to the cause of constitutional liberty. Much of our property was gone when the war closed, but we did not give up therty, and if the had been known that we should be held forever in subjection as a subjugated people rather than surrender we would all have died upon the field of battle. We surrendered our arms, but we did not surrender our liberty. If that surrender of arms is to be construed into a surrender of lib Speech of the Hon. W. H. Hilliard, of Augusta.

That tyranny hung round us then?
No! 'tis not in man nor in heaven
To let tyranny bind it again. (Cheefs.)

But there are men in the North who recognize us as men whose glory has never been tarnished, and these men will see to it that Carolina wheels into line and enjoys all her rights. I have feit that this battle would be won not so much upon calculation of. chances as upon sentiment and feeling. This country is too great and too young to surrender up all her liberties. If Congress seizes upon the Supreme Court and absorbs all the power of the Union, then the struggle is lost. When the news of the battle of Marengo reached England, Mr. Pitt, who was then Minister, said:—"You may close up the map of Europe for twenty years." If, too, our Marengo is lost, we can only fold our robes peacefully around us and die with our liberties gone. But this I do not dread, for I believe that we shall drive out the worse thau Goths and Vandais who now sit in Washington and so regenerate the government. Ours are the men to do it, and do it they will. (Cheers.)

Speech of Judge A. P. Aldrich.

dread, for I believe that we shall drive out the worse than Goths and Vandais who now sit in Washington and so regenerate the government. Ours are the men to do it, and do it they will. (Cheera.)

Speech of Judge A. P. Aldrich.

Laddes and Gentlemen:—I greet you now with especial pleasure, for I bring-you "giad tidings of great joy." The friends of constitutional liberty have marshalled their hosts from one end of the country to the other. In New York I was received with great cordiality by all classes, and I felt that their professions were true. Faith and hope revived, and I determined to exert all my energies to restore a constitutional government to this down-trodden land. The battle of freedom was once more to be waged, and the friends of the constitution are aroused from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Be, then, of good cheer, for the day of deliverance is at hand. * * I regard it a cheering sign that our leaders were received so cordially by the fighting men of the North, who have no respect for Butler, Stevens, Sumner and their crewno more than we have. These men, the true solders, were in the front fighting for the Union, while Beast Butler was three miles in the rear picking up spoons. (Laughter and great cheering.) They will not be robbed of the fruits of their victory, and will not allow ten States which they fought to keep in the Union to be kept out of it any longer. Even if the radicals by fraud carry every Southern State the majorities in the North and West will elect Seymour and Blair. New York is sure for eighty thousand majority, and Ohlo, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois will follow, and the radicals will be beaten so badly as never to be heard of more. When in the New York Convention I heard the shouts that halled the calling of the names of the Southern States i was glad; but when the hame of Carolina was halled with shouts until the welkin rang, it was the proudest moment of my life. I felt that the constitution would be restored by the only party which ever shood by

and we must win. If we lose, we die.

Speech of General Butler.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I have been in politics twice in my life. First when I tried to take South Carolima out of the Union and failed, and secondly when I tried to restore her to the Union and also failed. Reconstruction, as it is called, is an idle farce; it is worse—the excess of criminality. It is a farce to say South Carolina is restored when from one end to another there is no security for life, liberty and property. Three years ago at Greensboro, I gave my parole of honor as a soldier, and that parole has been observed in good faith by me as it has been by you. We had a right to expect good faith in return, but we had not received it. Among the supporters of the radicals there are but few who were soldiers in the field. We were called traitors and rebels a little while ago, and now Hancock. McCielian, Buell and Granger are called the traitors—men with whom we could have settled our troubles in ten minutes. The radical leaders, Butler, Colfax and Stevens, were never in the front of battle; they skulked in the rear and hurried to the din of war men who were nobler and more worthy than they. The chieftain of the party is U. S. Grant. Against him, as a soldier, I have nothing to say, and I believe if he had been left to himself the terms Speech of General Butler.

granted the Confederates would have been faithfully carried out. But the radical hounds have placed him in a false position. He knows nothing now of justice, or of policy, or of statesmanship. He only knows now the rule of the bayonet and the two-word military law, "orders and obedience." He can as well rule this country as a doctor can teach law or a lawyer teach engineering. He has placed himself in a false position and has sacrificed himself to a love of power. General Butler then explained the iniquities of a so-calied majority rule, and spoke of the contrast between the radical and democratic tickets, in which latter Seymour, the civilian, was first and Biair, the solder, second. He said:—I and we have abandoned the cause for which I and you struggled, and in the great struggle before us no man should relax his efforts. All that is left of our once lovely land is at stake, for if the radicals are victorious we must gather up our doint site treasures and bid farewell to the land that gave us birth. When liberty goes down we must seek some happier scene. In our great light the true and manly United States soldiers will co-operate with us. Every true soldier will set the constitution at the side of the democratic banner, and with their aid we have no right to despair of the republic. In conclusion General Butler expressed his confidence that the righteous cause would prevail, and sat down amid much cheering.

Letter from Mr. J. B. Campbell.

Letter from Mr. J. B. Campbell. A long letter was read to the meeting from J. B. Campbell, of Charleston. His views respecting the present and future of the negro are interesting:-In my judgment he is the best friend of the colored man who most practices towards him the daty of justice, kindress, fair dealing and material add, teaching him the way to prosperity tarough thrift, industry and education, and who entices him least into the field of politics—than which there is nothing more corrupting to persons like him, just emerging from a condition of pupinge. True, the discussion for a condition of pupinge. True, the discussion of the forced upon us. The circumstance man is at present placed leave us no choice. It is a necessity. But I would not extend the field of discussion beyond the limit of actual necessity. I would make him no promises which I might not be sure carand will hereafter be performed; I would hold out no hopes to him which I might not be sure carand will hereafter be performed; I would hold out no hopes to him which I might not be sure carand will hereafter be performed; I would not be and cannot be permanent; that the worthiess adventurers who cajole and deceive him to advance themselves, and like a nightmare press their heavy weight upon the colored man. They aspire to use him, and for their own selfish purposes to array him in hostility against those with whom he was born and has lived till we shake off their aufocating embrace, when they will, like the oppressive spirit I have likened them to, take their flight and seek more genial regions. I would tell the colored man that, whether they shall succeed in this purpose to place him in hostility against those with whom he was born and has lived till we shake off their aufocating embrace, when they will, like the oppressive spirit I have likened them to, take their flight and seek more genial regions. I would tell the colored man that, whether they shall succeed in this purpose to place him in hostility against those with whom he was born and has lived till we shake off their aufocating embrace, on the fertile fless of mis nativity—fletis which in the colored man that, whether they shall be such a population, and the gra

chald bepartment like ours. From it you have extion of your laws, just as you are protected by ours, without distinction. But he has not, and cannot have, political power, or vote, or hold office, or participate in the administration of the government. Such is the republic of Liberia. That is no place for carpet-baggers. These are in that atmosphere no attractions for them. So, also, it is in St. Domingo and Hayti. They are the colored man's governments. And, if you will, you also may have other governments of your own, but they will be not in the United States. If every white inhabitant of South Carolina—if every white man, woman or child in the Southern States should consent and agree to it, you would not be permitted by the people of the North and the West to establish a Liberia or a Dominican or Haytien government within the United States. This matter is in their hands, not ours. Nor is there to be any partnership between the white and colored man in the government of this country. There is no middle ground in this matter. The government must be all white or all colored. Do not your pretended friends tell you this, or at least show that they mean this when they shut you out by their commands or entreaties from the Congress where they are for the time supreme? I know it is said, you are told, you say it too, that the suffrage once given to you and exercised cannot be taken away. Some of you even threaten that the attempt will be followed by bloodshed. That will be as you may choose. I was once a voter. It was my birthright. My ancestors, under Washington and his compeers, thought that they had forever secured the right to their descendants. It has been taken from me. The bayonet, with powder and ball, with blue coats, did it, and they will do the same for you, when law or the color of law, or the voice of the white people bids them to do it. Our people fought them four years, and we had enough of it. You may try it if you choose. I shall not fight them or you for my right to vote. It will come without that,

A THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

An assemblage of Spiritualists, women's rights advocates, men of weak minds and women of strong minds, a grand conglomeration of white spirits and black, blue spirits and gray, convened at Chicago on Wednesday last for the purpose of nominating an independent ticket for the Presidency. The call issued for the meeting was as follows:-

sued for the meeting was as follows:—
FEACE, FREEDOM AND PROGRESS.
The people, without regard to party, sex, sect or section are earnestly solicited to assemble together in unity and concert at Crosby's Music Hail, Chicago, August 5, 1868, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination an independent candidate for President and vice President of the United States. Let all who are in favor of this great and glorious co-operative movement and homes for their families attend this important and scientific convention. Let the workingmen and women especially attend.
Miss Anthony, of New York, is expected.
By order of THE COMMITTEE.
The proceedings were decidedly humorous, the Convention finally adjourning in disgust on account of the difficulty of preparing a suitable platform, of

of the difficulty of preparing a suitable platform, of which the three following planks were presented as

which the three londering plants are partial as specimen:

Resolved, That progression in laws are natural and necessary and the sure result of all organization. All governments have and must continue to progress.

Resolved, That we are in favor of putting in nomination for the President and Vice President of

the United States candidates who are competent to proclaim the necessity of a better adapted and more just form of government—a government that shall secure in this said to be civilized country the right of all to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That the people only, without regard to party, sect or color, are competent to organize or reorganize this government; that all party policies and appointments should in these trying times be wholly ignored.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Representatives Sawyer and C. C. Washburn will

propably be reasoninated in Wisconsin.

The aemocrats of Wolfborough, N. H., ratified the nomination of Seymour and Blair by a moonlight excursion on the steamer Lady of the Lake and had a very pleasant time. This would seem to be a sen sible way of ratifying.

The Hon. J. M. Ashley has accepted a letter nomi-

nation from friends in his district in Ohio and asserts confidently his ability to carry it. A number of democratic papers were so much

pleased with Mr. Seymour's letter of acceptance that they republished it. Probably this was necessary in

A Western democratic editor is soliciting republi can subscribers, payments to be made only after Sey-

mour and Blair are elected.

Southern journals generally ridicule the radical cry of another civil war if the democrats are successful in the Presidential campaign.
"Governor Seymour's letter is the most able politi-

cal document ever published"-New Haven paper, Pooh!

men of Mississippi, since the late election, are going over en masse to the democrats. In a single county one thousand of them have procured certificates of membership of democratic clubs. Senator Buckalew is spoken of as a candidate for

Governor of Pennsylvania at the State election next

The St. Mary's (Md.) Beacon announces the Hon Frederick Stone as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth district.

Southern political meetings are carried on in the old fashioned style. First, the day devoted to speechmaking, then the barbacue or feast, winding up with a ball at night.

NEW JERSEY.

A DEMOCRATIC BANNER was raised last evening at the corner of Newark avenue and Grove street. COMMUNIPAW STOCK YARDS.—The receipts at the stock yards for the past week were 221 cars, containing 2,385 cattle, 4,799 hogs, 4,309 sheep, and 236 horses. During the same time there were shaughtered 211 cattle, 4,300 hogs and 4,280 sheep.

Newnrk,
Daring Robbery.—Yesterday forenoon, during the temporary absence of the clerk, a tilltapper entered the office of Brown & Co.'s marble works, entered the office of Brown & Co.'s marble works, No. 203 Market street, and abstracted two checks, representing \$675, from the drawer, besides some nine or ten dollars in money, and made good his escape. The clerk had only just placed the missing checks in the drawer and had been gone but a few moments. Payment has been stopped on the papers, which were made out as follows:—An order of Brown & Spuor, \$614 99, and on George Brown & Co. \$58 42.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STATION HOUSE .- About two o'clock yesterday morning a man of middle two o'clock yesterday morning a man of middle aged appearance and seemingly a mechanic, supposed to be named Francis Gannon, of 76 West Kinney street, died in the station under circumstances of a rather singular character. He had been seized with an apopiectic fit some six or eight hours previously, and was removed to headquarters. He railied, but subsequently got worse and died. An examination of the body by the county physician evealed the fact that his skull had been fractured about two inches deep in the back part of the head, and the physician thinks it is scarcely possible the fracture was caused by a fall. An inquest was ordered. The name and residence above stated were taken from some letters found in deceased's pockets.

LARGE HAUL OF ALLEGED YOUNG BURGLARS.—Yesterday morning about eight o'clock, while on his way

terday morning about eight o'clock, while on his way to court in, company with his son, a bright boy of fourteen, Justice Mills, of the police court, observed four youngsters loitering in front of the residences of Mr. Charles J, Gould and Mrs. Lindsley, on the corner of Broad and Chestaut streets (the occupants of which were from home), under circumstances of a suspicious characier. Leaving his son to watch their movements the magistrate proceeded to the station house and was soon informed by a messenger from the boy that the suspected ones had made an entrance to Mr. Gould's house. Quickly returning with two officers, the Justice found two of the boys, Frank Murphy and Thomas O'Leary, runmaging the house, and two others, Thomas Fitzpatrick and Patrick O'Leary, in the street, and conveyed them to the station house. One of the boys (Murphy), the eldest, was recognized as an old offender, He said he was after the wine. From appearances he will be after going to States Prison or the Reformatory. A few hours earlier Sergeant Miller caught an individual named John McGrath, forty years of age, in the act of endeavoring to effect an entrance with a huge chisel to a soldier's paper stand in front of the Post Office. He was taken before the Police Justice and fully committed.

Trenton.

Largenius.—Vesterday a man named Charles terday morning about eight o'clock, while on his way

LARGENIES.-Yesterday a man named Charle Quidall was committed for ten days to the County Jail for stealing a pistol and some money from a boatman named Farrelly. Sarah Dooley was also sentenced to the County Jail for thirty days for steal-ing her misfress' dress.

EXCURSION.—The members of the Trenton Hose Company, together with their new and handsome carriage, will start on their excursion to Lynn, Mass., to-morrow morning. They will remain for some time at Jersey City, where they will be the guests of the Fire Department.

DISEASED CATTLE EN ROUTE TO THIS CITY.

Yesterday morning the Board of Health received information that large numbers of diseased cattie were en route to this city from the West, and that others had arrived in this city and vicinity. The President of the Board, Mr. Lincoln, therefore President of the Board, Mr. Lincoln, therefore ordered an inspection of the cattle and drove yards in New York and New Jersey, but with what result is not yet known. A telegram was sent to Governor Fenton last evening requesting him to order an inspection of prominent railroad stations on the Erie and Central railroads, to overhaul cattle trains and to ascertain the condition of stock in transit to this city. Telegrams were also sent to Governor Ward, of New Jersey, and Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, to cause the inspection of cattle trains within their respective jurisdictions.

It is alleged that on one train that left the West, on which was over two hundred head of cattle, nearly fifty per cent died of disease before they reached this city.

The timely and commendable action of the Board

city.

The timely and commendable action of the Board of Health will probably prevent large quantities of diseased meat being put into market.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Dyer-Kemp.—At Yorkville, on Thursday, January 9, by the Rev. D. L. M. Quackenbush, Hugh C. Dyer to Catharine M. Kemp, youngest daughter of Paul Kemp.

Palmsyine—Dunham.—At Newark, on Wednesday, August 6, by the Rev. E. M. Levy, Harry A. Palmsyine to Annie E. Dunham, daughter of John Dunham, Esq., all of this city.

Hallahan.—On Friday night, August 7. Mrs. Denis Hallahan (corner of Fourteenth street and avenue D) of a son. Toronto Globe please copy.

Died.

ANDERSON.—On Friday, August 7, John A. An-

ANDERSON.—On Friday, August 7, John A. Anderson, and James and Agnes Anderson, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 450 West Thirty-first street. Friends are invited to attend.

ARMSTRONG.—On Friday, August 7, Rachel, the beloved twin daughter of Robert and Mary Armstrong, aged 1 year and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 202 East Twenty-eighth street, corner of Third avenue, this (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

Bronson.—On Thursday, August 6, at the residence of his father, in Germantown, Pa., James Bronson, in his 4'til year.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. J. J. Murray, 36 Douglass st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at three o'clock. The members of Lexington Lodge F. and A. M. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Interment at Greenwood.

BUNGE.—Frances M., eldest daughter of the late James Bunce, M. D., of Galesburg, Ill.

Friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, M. G. Raefie, M. D., 112 East Tenth street, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

CLINTON.—At Peckskill, on Saturday, August 8, CHARLES E., only son of Morris E. and Marietta Clinton, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his father, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

COPELAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 8, Anna Louiss, only child of Palmer W. and Maria L. Copeland, aged 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respect.

fully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 1 Hoyt street, on Monday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Cook.—On Friday evening, August 7, Mary E., widow of David Cook, in the 74th year of her age.

Retaitives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 319 (new No.) East Fourteenth street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, wit hout further notice.

Ditworth.—On Ftiday, August 7, Thomas Ditworth, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 23 years.

worth, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 32 years.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, Ainsile street, near Union avenue, Brooklyn, E. D. Friends and relatives, are invited to attend.

ENRIBHT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, August 5, ELLEN, relict of John Enright, late of Utica, in the 75th year of her age.

The remains were interred on Friday in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Fiatbush.

Utica papers please copy.

FALLON.—In Jersey City, on Friday, August 7, Thomas Fallon, a Bative of the parish of Aysert, county Roscommon, Ireland, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the faneral, from his late residence, No. 29 Sussex street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

FOLEY.—On Saturday, Angust 8, Tromas Folley, a

No. 29 Sussex street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.
FOLEY.—On Saturday, August 8, Thomas Foley, a native of the parish of Templeboy, county Sigo, Ireland, aged 77 years.
His friends, and those of his sons, Bernard, Patrick, Thomas and James, and his sons-in-law. Patrick Crystal and Peter Girroy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 405 East Twelith street. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Gilligan.—On Thursday, August 6, Mary Lander, Gilligan.—On Thursday, August 6, Mary Lander, Gilligan, in the 3oth year of her age, a native of Shannon Bridge, Kings county.

Shannon Bridge. Kings county.

Dearest wife, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that has bereft us—
He can all our sorrows heal.

May her soul rest in peace.
Her friends and those of her husband are respectfully levided to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

GRAY.—On Friday, August 7, WILLIAM GRAY, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, John F. Gray, so Bayard street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'cl ck.

F. Gray, 50 Bayard street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'cl ck.

GRANT. —At the residence of his father. JOHN GRANT, only son of Michael and the late Catharine Grant, aged 3 years, 10 months and 23 days.

John was my little blossom.

Full of sweetness and of love;
But the ange is came and took him
To their beauteo us realms above.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 42 Monroe street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

GUNDY.—On Thuysday, August 6, at Foster's Meadows, L. I., GBORGE GUNDY, late of the city of New York, in the 36th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

at one o'clock.

KANE.—On Thursday, August 6, Andrew KANS, a native of Gorth, county Galway, Ireland, in the 68th

RANE.—On Thursday, August 6, Andrew Kane, a native of Gorth, county Galway, Ireland, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 328 Monroe street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Krack.—On Wednesday, August 5, after a lingering illness, Fanny, the beloved wife of Henning D. Krack, aged 51 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 95 Crosby street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Kirk.—Suddenly, on Saturday, August 8, of cholera infantum, Alphibus D., infant son of Alpheus D. and Madeline P. Kirk, aged 5 months and six days. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Lambden.—At New Rochelle, on Saturday, August 8, Eleanor Lambden, willow of Edward Lambden, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist church at New Rochelle, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Ledwith.—On Thursday morning, August 6, after a protracted illness, Agnes T., the beloved wife of Thomas A. Ledwith and daughter of Ann and the late Francis McGowan, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 219 West Thirty-third street, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, and from thence to St. Michael's church, West Thirty-second street, near Ninth avenue, where a solemn mass of requem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Mackay.—On Friday morning, August 7, Elizabeth Mackay. Fr.

The friends of the family, and of her borther-inaw E. C. Kempton are invited to attend.

BETH MACKAY, edgest daughter of the interson's mackay, Sr.

The friends of the family, and of her brother-inlaw, F. C. Kempton, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 23 Bedford avenue, Williamsburg, this (Sunday) afternoon, at three o'clock. Will be interred in Greenwood.

MERHAN.—ISABELLA MERHAN, the only daughter of John and Anne Mechan, aged 1 year, 9 months and 15 days.

MERHAN.—ISABELLA MERHAN, the only daughter of John and Anne Mechan, aged 1 year, 9 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 78 Forsyth street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

McCann.—On Friday, August 7, after a short and severe illness, Ellen McCann, widow of John McCann, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her sons John and James, also the officers and members of the Rellef and George McGroth Associations, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 334 East Twenty-third street, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

McConneil.—On Friday, August 7, Elizabeth E., wife of John McConneil, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 420 West Eighteenin street, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

McLaughin.—Ellen McLaughlin, aged 1 year, 5 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents. No. 251 Rivington street, this (Sun-

l year, 5 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 251 Rivington street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

O'BRISS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, August 7, WILLIAM S. O'BRISS, in the 19th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Dr. Thomas O'Brien, Fifth avenue, corner of Seventh street, South Brooklyn, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

O'DONNELL.—On Friday, August 7, John O'DON-NELL, only child of John and Mary O'Donnell, aged 1 year, 2 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, corner of Kent avenue and Ruttedge street, Brooklyn, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

RAE.—On Friday, August 7, at his residence, Atlantic Hotel, Jersey City, N. J., John B. RAE, aged 66 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of the Cale-

lantic Hotel, Jersey City, N. J., John B. Ram, aged 66 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of the Caledonian Club and Thiatic societies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthew's church, Sussex street, Jersey City, this (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

Newark (N. J.), Brooklyn (N. Y.) and Jedborough (Scotland) papers please copy.

SHERIDAN.—On Saturday, August 8, Margarmy Sheridan, beloved wife of James Sheridan, aged 60 years.

SHERIDAS, Deloved whe of states
years,
The relatives and friends of the family, also the
friends of her sons. Bernard, Edward and John, are
respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her
late residence, 44 Pitt street, on Monday afternoon,
at two o'clock.
SIMMONS.—On Thursday, August 6, MARY LOUISE,
infant daughter of Abbie Louise and Thomas H. B.
Simmons.—

infant daughter of Abble Louise and Thomas n. b. Simmons.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 200 West Forty-sixth street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

STACK.—On Saturday, August 8, MARY, the beloved wife of Patrick Stack, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 331 East Twenty-sixth street.

STEWART.—On Sunday, August 2, of tumor in the bowels, John STEWART, son of Charles and Elizabeth Stewart. of Leith, Scotland, in the 47th year of his age.

Stewart. of Leith, Scotland, in the 47th year of his age.

Scotland papers please copy.

STETSON.—At West Orange, N. J., on Friday, August T, Morrumers, eldest son of Henry T. and Susan Stetson, deceased.

Funeral at St. Mark's church, this (Sunday) afternoon, at four o'clock.

STEVENS.—On Saturday, August 8, after a lingering illness, William STEVENS, in the 82d year of his age.

STRVENS.—On Saturday, August 8, after a lingering illness, William Strvens, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, from his late real-dence, No. 2 Rutherford place, Suyvesant square. Thompson.—On Friday evening, August 7, of brain fever, Eugene Alexis, only son of Charles P. and Cesarine D. Thompson, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 339 Bleecker street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Boston and Nova Scotia papers please copy.

Tomprins.—On Saturday, August 8, Amelia D., only daughter of Amelia A. and R. D. Tompkins, aged 5 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are repectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Brodway, west side, between Fiffieth and Fifty-first streets, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

Wheeler.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, August 8, of typhoid fever, Clarka Avert, wife of D. W. C. Wheeler, of this city.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, Centre street, Orange, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Morris and Essex Rairoad, Barciay street at half-past eleven A. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday, August 7, at 56 East Thirty-fourth street, Carharne Williams, aged 28 years.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Wishert.—On Friday, August 7, May Halstfan, infant daughter of James 8, and Hannah C. Wibirt aged 7 months and 17 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents. No. 123 East Fiftieth street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Zelupp.—At Neversink, N. J., Friday, August 7, William A. Zelupp, aged 38 years.

Remains will be taken to Peckskill. N. J., for interment, on Monday.